Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS. By *H. T. H. Piaggio*. London: G. Bell and Sons. Pp., xvi, 216, xxv. Price, 12s. net.

There are many physicists and engineers today, who have often longed for a short and readable treatise on Differential Equations; but who have found themselves repelled by the ponderous and academic volumes that have been produced hitherto upon the subject. Dfferential Equations, as it were, have up till now existed but for the mathematician, and have been jealously guarded by the exhaustive nature of the treatises published. Prof. Piaggio has supplied this long-felt want. In his work we have, condensed into approximately two hundred pages, an account of Differential Equations, suitable for those with no previous knowledge of the subject, and yet amply sufficient to cover the course required for an Honours degree. One feature of the book which especially appeals to us is the superabundance of excellent examples, to which are added explanations of their physical significance. The engineer will be as delighted to find how soon he can understand the phenomenon of resonance (p. 36), as will the physicist to find himself (on p. 48) solving the differential equations used by Sir J. J. Thompson in a recent important contribution to the *Philosophical Magazine*. The miscellaneous examples at the end of the book with their interesting notes—as, for example, on the Zeeman effect, on Hamilton's dynamical equations, or on Einstein's equations of Planetary Motion—will be especially welcome. Graphical methods and Numerical Approximations form an important feature of the book and are quite up-to-date, including methods hitherto unpublished. In conclusion, we congratulate the author on producing a book which is concise without being obscure, and scholarly without being academic.

J. E. J.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THOUGHT, EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC. By *A. N.* Whitehead. Pp. viii, 228. London: Williams and Norgate. Price 6s net.

This book consists of reprints of seven addresses and other papers together with one article which has not been published before. The first five chapters deal with education, and are: "The Aims of Education—a Plea for Reform," Presidential Address to the Mathematical Association in 1916 (pp. 1-28); "Technical Education and Its Relation to Science and Literature," Presidential Address to the same Association in 1917 (pp. 29-57); "A Polytechnic in War-